

forms the second head of the fourth dorsal, while the fibular constitutes the abductor minimi digiti.

Thus we find that all the muscles of the manus and pes may be reduced into a regular ordinal series. The only supplemental muscles to these are the lateralizers of the metacarpals, of which two are usually present:—one an opponens of the metacarpal of the thumb, often present as an accidental variety in the pes; and secondly the lateralizer of the fifth metatarsal bone, present in the foot as the “abductor ossis metacarpi quinti” muscle of Wood, Huxley, and Flower. Perhaps there may be a complete series of these in a typical limb; but I am not aware of any others being present in any individual animal.

XL.—*Descriptions of two New Species of Humming-birds.*

By JOHN GOULD, Esq., F.R.S.

Eriocnemis smaragdinipectus.

Head and upper surface dullish grass-green; rump and upper tail-coverts resplendently luminous yellowish green; on the throat a patch of violet-blue; thence to the vent glittering grass-green; under tail-coverts bright blue; thighs thickly clothed with white downy feathers; bill, primaries, and tail-feathers black.

Total length 4 inches, bill $1\frac{5}{8}$, wing $2\frac{5}{16}$, tail $1\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. Ecuador.

Remark.—This species, which is from the neighbourhood of Quito, is very closely allied to *Eriocnemis vestita*, but differs from that bird in the green of the breast commencing immediately below the blue throat-spot, whereas in fine old males of *E. vestita*, when viewed in bright sunlight, a black band is seen separating the two colours. It is true that this band is green in certain lights; but the feathers are of a different structure to those of the Quitan species. Taking the average of seven specimens of both kinds, I find the *E. smaragdinipectus* has a rather longer bill and somewhat shorter wing than the *E. vestita*; in all other respects their dimensions are very similar. The green of the abdomen of the former is more pure, or not so yellow as the same part of the latter; in the gorgeous colouring of the rump perhaps the Quitan bird is somewhat less resplendent than the Bogotan *E. vestita*. I have ample materials at my disposal for determining the distinctness of the two birds; and, however similar they may be, there are sufficient tangible characters by which each may be recognized, and to show that they are really different.

Gouldia melanosternon.

Crown of the head, neck, and breast glittering yellowish green, the feathers of the lower part of the neck very obscurely edged with coppery brown; chest jet-black, on each side of which the feathers are light brownish grey, separating the black of the chest from the green of the flanks; under tail-coverts brown and grey; back, rump, and upper tail-coverts bronzy green, interrupted by a band of white across the rump; tail long and deeply forked, the feathers almost filamentous, the outer one on each side grey, the remainder steel-blue with white shafts; bill and wings black.

Total length $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches, bill $\frac{3}{4}$, wing $1\frac{5}{16}$, outer tail-feathers $2\frac{3}{4}$.
Hab. Peru.

Remark.—Very closely allied to *Gouldia Langsdorffi*, but differs in being a trifle smaller, and in the almost total absence of the band across the chest, which forms a conspicuous and beautiful feature in that bird. I have numerous examples of both sexes of this new species now before me, among which are three males, one from the Napo, another from Pebas, and a third from, I believe, the neighbourhood of Ucayali (Bartlett, No. 1619). The habitat of *G. Langsdorffi* is, as every one knows, the neighbourhood of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil.

XLI.—*List of Coleoptera received from Old Calabar, on the West Coast of Africa.* By ANDREW MURRAY, F.L.S.

[Continued from ser. 3. vol. xx. p. 323.]

[Plate IX.]

Lycidæ.

LYCUS, Fab.

§ 1. Males with elytra expanded, and shoulders prominent but not spined.
Females comparatively narrow.

1. *Lycus foliaceus*, Schön. Syn. Ins. iv. App. p. 26, pl. 5. f. 4, ♂.
Pl. IX. fig. 1.

Lycus oblitus, Dej. Cat. 110, ♂.

There are three types of the male of one of the forms of this section of Lycidæ, which I separate with hesitation and doubt, the more so that I have been unable to find corresponding females for them. Still there are sufficient differences to warrant their being recorded as distinct varieties; and those who do not think the differences specific will suffer little inconvenience in having to rank them merely as known and marked varieties.